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# The Washington Times

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By Frank A. Munsey.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## BUFF AND BLUE SNOWED UNDER BY GEORGETOWN

George Washington Is  
Downed on Gridiron  
by 60 to 0.

## OUTCLASSED BY RIVALS

Blue and Gray Players Made  
Runaway Game of An-  
nual Match.

As a tidal wave strikes a crumbling dyke, pouring through great holes and washing above it, so Georgetown's heavy football team struck the eleven of George Washington and buried the Buff and Blue beneath a flood of touchdowns. When the pale rays of the moon shown down upon the battered and bleeding players and the referee's whistle heralded the end of the game, the score stood 60 to 0 in favor of the Blue and Gray.

Hasn't Georgetown discovered a new wrinkle in "burying the hatchet?"

### Washington Outplayed.

Although the score of a football game often does not give a correct impression of the real strength of the opposing teams, this was not the case yesterday. George Washington was outplayed at every point. Her line went down like cards in a wind before the fierce rushes of the Blue and Gray. Not once during the entire game did George Washington hold Georgetown for downs. Nor did the downtown eleven gain the requisite five yards by rushing the ball. Holding in the line by Georgetown was responsible for the only first down accredited to George Washington.

Although an overwhelming defeat, it was not dishonorable. George Washington fought bravely, yielding doggedly to a team of veterans who outwheeled them twenty pounds to the man. They were played off their feet from the first blast of the referee's whistle until time was called.

### No Roughness.

The game was remarkably free from rough work, a fact for which the teams deserve credit. There had been many ugly rumors which hinted work of the roughest kind. On the field, however, a clean sporting spirit was in evidence and only once was the umpire compelled to interfere, and send Kilgore, George Washington's left guard, to the side lines.

Hub Hart, McGittigan, Mahoney, Carroll, and Martell did most of the ground-gaining for Georgetown. Hart was fast getting under way, and kept his feet well. In fact, it was noticeable that all the Georgetown men were hard to bring down, and when tackled were never thrown back. The interference on end runs was good. Had it not been so, McGittigan would have been thrown for a loss several times on quarterback runs, of which there was a great plenty in the game. The Georgetown quarter is a fast man, and gets the work out of his team in a masterly style, but occasionally in his effort to get way round the end, he runs back too far. As a hurdler he was easily the star of the game.

Captain Mahoney made a record for himself as a goal kicker. He kicked no less than nine goals from touchdowns and would have undoubtedly made a clean sweep had he been in the game when the last touchdown was made.

### Dazzling Long Runs.

Long runs followed each other with such dazzling frequency that Hart's 55-yard run for a touchdown hardly stood out prominently from the rest. George Washington was lamentably weak in her tackling department. The men did not tackle hard or low, and many of Georgetown's gains were due to this serious defect. There was entirely too much tackling. While there was much open play there was little kicking. Georgetown putting only once and George Washington twice, the last time after a fine kick from close behind the line by Carroll, which resulted in a touchdown.

Fumbling was a Georgetown fault. Its inability to hold the pigskin securely lost the ball once, and only clever work in recovering made this weakness less harmful. But the worst and most costly fault of the Blue and Gray was their too great eagerness, which resulted in penalties amounting to about eighty yards. These undoubtedly kept the score from being larger than it was.

### Weather Too Hot.

The day was fair but too hot for fast football. Both teams felt the heat, but especially was this the case with George Washington, whose physical condition was apparently much inferior to that of the Georgetown men. Two of the Buff and Blue players were carried off the field, and several others retired on account of injuries. Frank West, fullback, was removed to the college buildings with what was thought a broken rib. An examination, however, showed no fracture. The other man carried off the field was Law. Captain Blaiski was retired early in the game. Both teams played nineteen men, but Georgetown substitutes were used the last half to save the regulars for the Lehigh game. It is probable that the original eleven could have finished the game.

For George Washington Woods was especially good. He gave Georgetown's giant center, Given, all the trouble he was looking for, and at times played him to a standstill. Frank West and Perry at guard, and Billy West, at right end, made good records. Frank West proved valuable in the second line of defense upon which Coach Rorke de-

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## COLORADO COURT SENDS TO PRISON THREE DEMOCRATS

Found Guilty of Com-  
plicity in Election  
Frauds.

## MUST ALSO PAY FINES

Charged With Substituting  
Ballots—Swore in Clerk  
Falsely.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 19.—The supreme court this afternoon found three of the men accused of election frauds on election day guilty, and sentenced all three to terms in prison, and to pay large fines.

Michael Dowd, Democratic election constable, was sentenced to sixty days in the county jail and to pay large fine. Thomas Shephardson and Peter Miller, Democratic election judges, were sentenced to one year each and to pay a fine of \$1,000 each.

The court decided that the men were guilty of substituting ballots, and of swearing in an election clerk falsely. Judge Steele said he concurred fully in the decision of the judges, but he would have dissented if the defendants had not objected to the ballot box being brought in as evidence. Judge Campbell said he concurred, and the ballot box would have been brought in if the defendants had not made objection.

### Will Take Appeal.

Attorney Samuel Belford gave notice of an appeal to the Federal Court and asked the court to fix bond so that a decision on the appeal could be given before the defendants would have to go to prison.

The court denied permission to appeal and Mr. Belford said he would appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

No action was taken in the cases of the three men who have disappeared. There are still twenty defendants, all Democrats, to be tried.

The action of the supreme court will have no bearing on deciding the question of the validity of the selection of either Feabody or Adams, but great moral effect on the Legislature, the umpire body, will no doubt be felt if a contest should be brought before it.

## BRYAN IS AT WORK ON REORGANIZATION

Calls Upon Friends to Meet Him in  
Washington—Date Is Not  
Yet Named.

A conference of prominent Democrats of the Bryan stripe will probably be held during the coming winter to decide upon a plan for the rehabilitation of the apparently wrecked Democratic party.

Mr. Bryan has written letters to a number of his friends suggesting such a meeting. That the Nebraskan would play an important part in the proposed reorganization of the party has been the opinion of all unbiased observers of things political since the rolling up of the overwhelming Roosevelt majorities on November 8, resulting in the utter rout of the Parker and Davis forces, but no one thought that the Nebraskan would begin the work of rebuilding the demolished Democratic structure until the defeated party had time to get its breath.

The votes were hardly counted before Bryan began casting around for the future, and at present he is busy with schemes to lead the Democrats in 1908. To those influential ones of the party whom he believes to be in sympathy with his doctrines Bryan has written letters suggesting a meeting of the faithful for the discussion of the future of the Democratic party.

These letters have gone to such men as James K. Jones, "Gum Shoe Bill" Stone, Judge Parker, Dr. Girdner, of New York, and Woodson. The letters were written in delicate terms, most of them being personal letters regarding the outcome of the recent campaign.

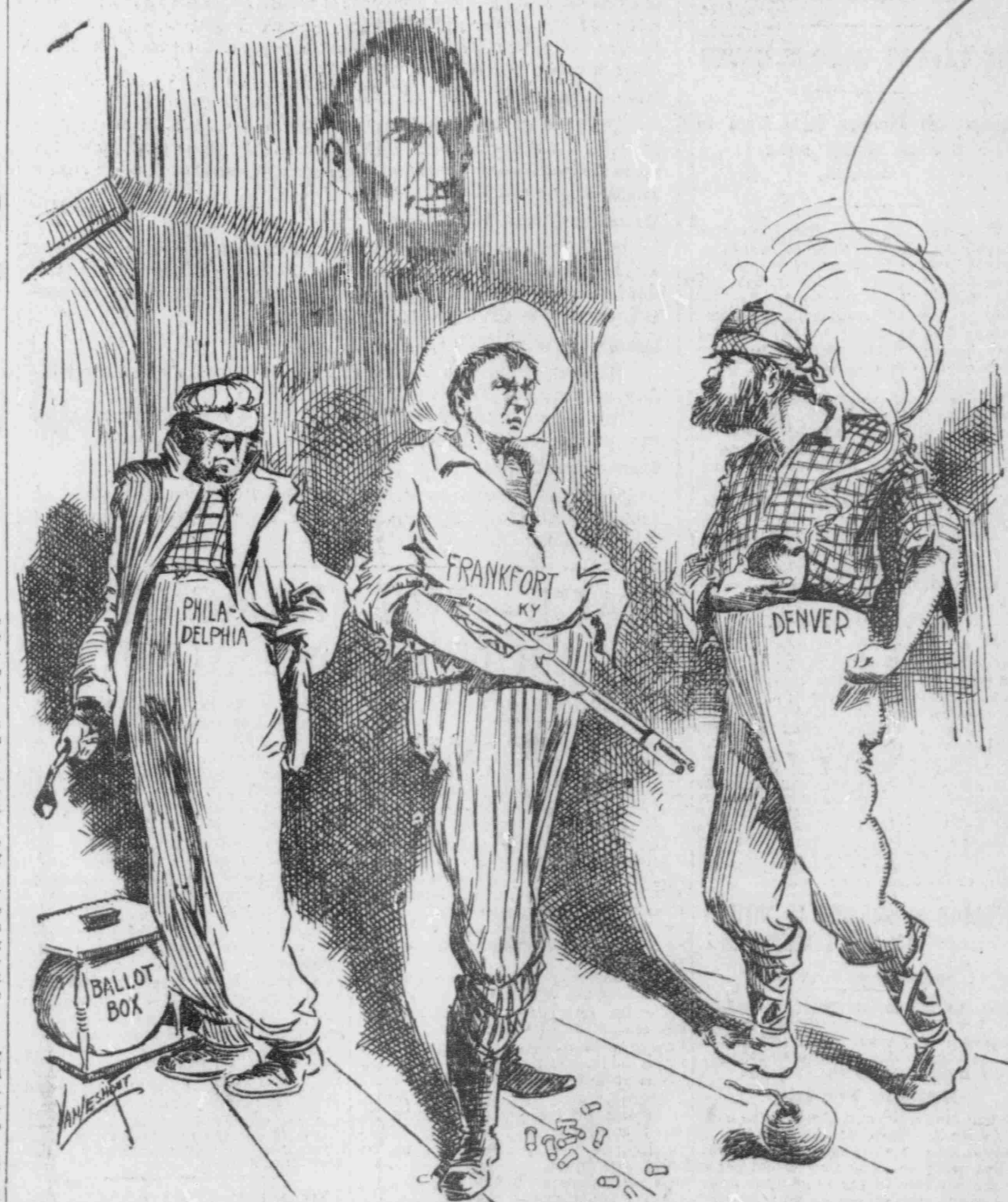
In an almost off-hand manner Bryan hints at the advisability of an early conference of the leaders of his party, but the intent is not to be disguised. Some of those to whom these letters have come are not over-enthusiastic, and none are willing at this early date to express an opinion upon the merits of Mr. Bryan's scheme.

## MEN LURED BOY HERE AND THEN DESERT HIM

After luring Edward O'Connor, a bright-eyed lad of fifteen, from his home and parents in New York city with their highly colored tales of success in horse racing, two men connected with the Henning races last night called at the Ninth precinct station with him and said he was a fugitive from his parents. They went away, leaving him weeping bitterly and declaring they had done him an outrage by deserting him.

Police of the Ninth precinct learned that the lad lived at 29 Seventy-seventh Street, New York, and his parents have been informed of his arrest here.

Creator of Styles, Wineman, 914 F. Adv.



"That Government of the People Shall Not Perish From This Earth."

## COL. BRECKINRIDGE DIES IN KENTUCKY

Long Fight for Life With  
Stimulants Fails.

## SOLDIER AND STATESMAN

Confederate Colonel and Long a Promi-  
nent Member of the House  
of Representatives.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 19.—Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge died at 11:40 o'clock tonight.

Colonel Breckinridge was only kept alive for hours by a vigorous application of salt solutions and oxygen.

He rallied early this morning, but the effect was slight. The doctors soon gave up all hope.

William Campbell Preston Breckinridge was born in Baltimore August 28, 1827. He graduated from Center College, at Danville, Ky., April 28, 1855, and the University of Louisville in 1857. He entered the Confederate Army as a captain, and was later made colonel of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry. He was in command of the Kentucky Cavalry Brigade when it surrendered. He was afterward professor of law in the Kentucky University. He represented the Seventh district in Congress from 1884 to 1895. He was defeated for re-election in 1894 and had since devoted himself to the practice of law.

## HORSE SHOW ENDS WITH GREAT CROWD

Largest Attendance Since "Marlbrough  
Year" in 1892—Exhibits Came  
Up to Expectations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—With the single exception of the famous "Marlbrough Year," 1892, the twentieth annual show of the National Horse Show Association of America which was finished tonight at the Madison Square Garden, attracted a greater number of spectators than any of its predecessors.

The official returns from the turnstiles placed the number of spectators at 26,000, but these figures were given before the crowds which attended the night exhibition had been admitted to the big structure.

At midnight the greatest horse show, or military and dressmakers' show, that has ever been held in America, became a memory. To give society and the horse a fair deal it must be said that both horse and society came up to the top notch mark.

In every way this year's exhibition was the greatest ever held in the big amphitheater. The exhibits were certainly the finest yet seen in this country, and this show has really become the Bills Bridge of America.

## THOMAS M'GREGOR PLACED IN JAIL

Arrested in Washington in  
His Brother's House.

## INVOLVED IN POSTAL FRAUD

Was Packing Suit Case to Leave the  
City When Deputy Mar-  
shals Called.

Denied a new trial on a charge of conspiracy by the United States Court of Appeals, Thomas W. McGregor, formerly employed in the rural free delivery branch of the Postoffice Department, was rearrested in Washington yesterday and taken to Baltimore.

Tomorrow morning he will begin his sentence in the penitentiary. McGregor was convicted in Baltimore more than a year ago with Upton, who has almost finished his term.

The arrest was made at the home of the prisoner's brother, 1711 Fourth Street northwest, about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Shortly after 8 o'clock he was sent to a Baltimore jail where he will be kept until transferred to the penitentiary. At the time United States Marshal John Langhammer, of Baltimore, and Deputy United States Marshal P. E. Cusick, of Washington, made the arrest. McGregor was packing his satchel, ostensibly for a long trip.

### Brother Answers Bell.

When they rang the bell McGregor's brother came to the door and said, "What do you want?"

"Want your brother Thomas," said Cusick, as he forced his way passed the man who held the door partly open, and continued his way up the stairs to McGregor's room.

"Well you gentlemen got here just in the nick of time, as he was packing up his grip to return to Baltimore when 'ou rang the bell," said the brother of the convicted man.

"Is that so?" queried one of the marshals, "well we will keep him company on the way over to Baltimore to prevent him from getting loose."

### Preparing to Leave.

It is said McGregor received private information by telegraph to the effect that he had been denied a new trial and that the ruling of the court which convicted him would have to stand. Although the marshals do not know it to be a fact, they say they believe McGregor had his mind set on going to some place a little more distant from Washington than Baltimore. His satchel was packed for a long journey and they he looked much disappointed and depressed when they put in an appearance and apprised him of the fact that they came to take him to Baltimore.

"Why, I was packing up to go over there myself," said McGregor.

"Well, we shan't change your plan about where you are going, but we want to see you safely there and will accompany you. Please hurry a little, as we have just time to catch the next train for Baltimore," said the marshal, drawing his watch to see what time it was.

McGregor took his time, and after packing his satchel went downstairs.

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## SOUND OF BATTLE HEARD IN MUKDEN

Armies May Have Clashed  
Upon the Shahke.

## DEEP ROAR OF ARTILLERY

General Sakharoff Reports Capture  
and Burning of Two Villages  
on Hun River.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.—A telegram from Mukden says it is believed there that an important battle has begun on the Shanke River.

The echoes of a terrific cannonade, the dispatch states, are heard at Mukden. A report has been received from General Sakharoff relating to the operations of the Russian forces on the right bank of the Hun River, one at Manyouka and the other at Chit-lai, both villages affording considerable strategic advantages to the occupying forces.

The Japanese had captured these positions a few days ago, but yesterday simultaneous attacks were made by Russian detachments, both resulting in the evacuation of the positions by the Japanese. Manyouka was burned to the ground by the Russians, and Chit-lai was partially destroyed by fire.

The dispatch also adds that a large number of bridges leading over the Hun River have been destroyed, thereby reducing the danger of further successful attacks upon the right side by the Japanese.

In another report General Sakharoff states that a superior force of Japanese, outnumbering the Russians five to two, repulsed a sortie of Cossacks in a sanguinary engagement near Daping Dan-shan, forty versts south of Sinintsin.

### FIERCE FIGHTING

### ON THE SHAHKE

MUKDEN, Nov. 20.—Wounded officers who arrived here yesterday state that furious fighting occurred on Friday and early Saturday on both the right and left wing of the Russian army, the Japanese executing swift attacks with the evident purpose of concealing their reported intent of preparing a general assault upon the center positions.

There is every indication that hostilities on a large scale will soon be resumed.

Large bodies of the enemy are advancing upon Lone Tree Hill, which is in the direct line of Japanese batteries, the enemy's attempt to secure the range at the hill accurately having evidently been successful.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$25 a yr. Adv.

## PEACE—THEME OF UNVEILING SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT

Hints at Mediation to  
End the War in the  
Far East.

## CEREMONY IS NOTABLE

Gift of Kaiser Accepted  
With Pomp and Cere-  
mony.

Mediation sounded above every other sentiment in President Roosevelt's address at the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great yesterday afternoon.

The great crowd instantly caught the inference that the United States stood ready to lend a helping hand in bringing the war in the Far East to an end, and cheered with enthusiasm greater than in any other part of the ceremony.

### A Peace Congress.

For a moment the demonstration in honor of a great military hero, on the very site where future American generals are to be trained in the art of war, was turned into a peace congress.

The President's definition of the attitude of the United States was perfectly in harmony with the Administration policy as set forth on several occasions by Secretary Hay, and shows that the United States will miss no opportunity to restore peace between Russia and Japan.

### The President's Composure.

After telling what a composite nation the United States is, the President expressed the friendliness of this nation for all powers and then uttered the following suggestive words which called forth the emphatic approval of the proposed interference of other powers in the Far Eastern struggle:

"As such is the case it is natural that we should have a peculiar feeling of nearness to each of many people across the water. We must earnestly wish not only to keep unbroken our friendship for each, but so far as we can without giving offense by an appearance of meddling, to seek to bring about a better understanding and a broader spirit of fair dealing and toleration among all nations."

### World's War Heroes.

With a fearlessness characteristic of all his utterances, President Roosevelt named the military geniuses who will probably be honored with statues on the terrace of the War College, beside the figure of Frederick the Great. He said:

"As a soldier Frederick the Great ranks in that very, very small group which includes Alexander, Caesar, and Hannibal in antiquity, and Napoleon, and possibly Gustavus Adolphus, in modern times."

Three months ago an international discussion was called forth by the suggestion that Wellington, von Moltke, Bismarck, and many other European military men were to be slighted. The slight which the Administration was about to offer to foreigners dwindled into insignificance, however, in the opinion of many Americans, when compared with the failure to name some United States officers for a place on the War College terrace.

### Chaffee Names Washington.

Yesterday, however, the President did not see fit to alter the list of men to whom statues should be erected, in his opinion. It remained for Lieutenant General Chaffee, Chief of Staff, to suggest that Washington should have a statue at the War College, and that Grant should be honored in a like manner.

No utterances were listened to more attentively than these, and the inevitable renewal of the discussion which was so general three months ago will doubtless be one of the most interesting after-effects of yesterday's ceremonies.

The President undid no gloves in discussing the part Frederick the Great played in the seven years' war, and in that portion of his speech there was an uneasiness in the ambassadorial section of the grandstand, which was amusing to disinterested visitors, who supposed the ability to conceal one's feelings is the first qualification for a diplomat.

### French Ambassador Displeased.

The French ambassador squirmed uneasily under the lavish praise of Frederick the Great and his displeasure was especially marked when the President said:

"The memory of the Seven Years' War will last as long as their lives in mankind the love of heroism, and its operations will be studied to the minutest detail as long as the world sees a soldier worthy of the name. It is difficult to know whether to admire most the victories of Leuthen and Prague, Rossbach and Zorndorf, or the heart-breaking campaigns after Koenigsberg, when the great king, after having been beaten to the ground by the united might of Europe, yet rose again and by an exhibit of skill, tenacity, energy, and during such as had never before been seen united in one person, finally wrought triumph from defeat."

Lieutenant General von Lowenfeld, the German officer who came to the United States to formally present to Baron Sternburg the statue which was unveiled yesterday, was listened to with more interest, perhaps, than any of the other speakers with the exception of the President.

His unusual uniform of many colors, topped off by a bright helmet ornament-

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## PATTERSON JURY UNDER SUSPICION OF BEING UNFIT

Rumors That Several  
Must Leave the Box  
in Murder Trial.

## DETECTIVES ON WATCH

Nan Has Enough of the  
Stage—Coming to Wash-  
ington to Live.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Sensational reports are current that several members of the jury in the trial of Nan Patterson, the actress, charged with the murder of Frank "Caesar" Young, had been requested to retire.

Coincident with the reports came the news that the remaining talemens on the panel had been ordered to report to the court on Monday morning. When the reports were called to the attention of Abe Levy, chief counsel for Miss Patterson, he said there was no foundation for such reports.

There is reason to believe that the jury is not altogether satisfactory to Assistant District Attorney Rand who is conducting the prosecution. It is expected that when the session is resumed Monday Mr. Rand will ask that at least one and possibly two of the jurors be excused and others substituted in their places.

### Investigated by Police.

Owing, however, to the fact that each juror was sworn as he entered the box, they can now only be excused by consent of counsel on both sides.

Ever since the selection of a jury was begun sleuths from the district attorney's office have been quietly making investigations to ascertain if there was any reason other than could be learned in court why jurors were not qualified to serve.

It was said at the district attorney's office that if Mr. Rand asks that any particular juror be excused, it will be because of facts disclosed by these investigations.

### Court Must Decide.

It has been customary in the past not to swear the jurors until the jury box is filled.

That gave counsel on both sides an opportunity to challenge at the last moment occupants who were found not to be desirable.

In such cases all the jurors were sworn at the same time. Because the rule was not followed this time it will be difficult for either side to bring about a change.

The last resort would be to appeal to the court to show good grounds why a juror should be disqualified.

### Lawyers Satisfied.

"The jury is very satisfactory," said Lawyer Levy, "and I know of no reason for such reports. As is generally known, Foreman Elwood Hendricks yesterday asked to be excused because of the serious illness of his mother-in-law, but Prosecutor Rand and myself did not think the excuse sufficient to release him from his duty. As to other members of the jury there has never been any question to my knowledge, and I certainly would have known."

Prosecutors Rand and Garvan were in New Haven today attending the football game, and the reports could not be verified in the district attorney's office.

The statement was made, however, that it was customary to request the attendance of talemens on the first day of the taking of testimony so that in the event of a juror's failure to appear because of illness or otherwise, his place could be quickly filled, thereby preventing a delay in the trial.

### May Have Smith.

A report was also circulated today that the prosecution will spring a surprise on the defense by producing J. Morgan Smith during the trial, and that Smith is now practically under the eye of the district attorney. Officials of the prosecutor's office would not discuss the report. Smith, who is a brother-in-law of Miss Patterson, was subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury, but disappeared the day that body met.

### Mother Very Ill.

The trial is to be hurried by the defense so that Nan Patterson may rush to Washington to see her mother, who is very ill, before it is too late.

"Her mother is far from being well," said the father of the actress today, "and is anxious to see Nan, as Nan is to see her."

"We have no doubt of the result of the trial, but that result must come soon if a mother and daughter are to be reunited in this life."

### Done With Stage.

"And once Nan is in Washington she will not leave there. She will never go on the stage, and her life will be quiet and secluded."

Nan Patterson received twenty-two letters on the first mail in her cell in the Tombs today. While most of them are from sympathizers expressing cheer, four were from men who want to marry her.

"She has had hundreds of letters from men who are anxious to marry her," said her father, today. "She calls all of these 'bug letters,' she turns them over to me to be destroyed. They are all strangers to her."

### Would-Be Suitors.

"They have read about her, have seen her pictures in the newspaper, and have become infatuated. Some say they are wealthy, and others say they have large farms, and will come on and get her the minute she is discharged."

"But Nan is not thinking of marrying."